THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1830. NO. 97.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.
S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE.

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street, HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES.

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.

March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

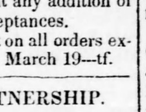
LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.



100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,
BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books,* as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds,* amongst which are the *Cougar,* or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.;* 300 *Foreign and American Birds,* including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu,* from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS,* which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN.

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufactureis of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	*pr. ton.*	SHEET IRON,	*per ton.*
From 5 inches to 1¼ broad, -	$110	Treble Rolled,	$190
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115	Double, do.	175
SQUARE IRON,		FIREBED IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110	Single Rolled,	160
7-8 inch,	115	BOILER IRON,	
3-4 '	120	3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
5-8 '	125	Plough Plates,	115
1-2 '	130	NAILS,	*per lb.*
3-8 '	150	3d, - -	9
5-16 and 1-4,	160	4d, - -	8
ROUND IRON,		5d, - -	7½
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110	6d, - -	6¾
7-8 inch,	115	8d, - -	6¼
3-4 '	120	10d, - -	6
5-8 '	125	12d, - -	6
1-2 '	130	16d, - -	6
3-8 '	160	20d, - -	6
5-16 '	165	SPIKES,	
1-4 '	170	4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
HOOP IRON,		COOPERS' HOOPS,	*per ton.*
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120	1 inch broad,	$150
5d, 4d, -	130	7-8 ' -	150
3d, - -	145	3-4 ' -	160
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125	5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists. In one large volume, octavo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B.—Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* August 20.—4t.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists. In one large volume, octavo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B.—Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* August 20.—4t.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—The Partnership of Selby, Agnew & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who have claims against said firm, are requested to present them to W. T. Selby or Smith Agnew, who are authorized to settle all accounts against or due to said firm. All those indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately.—*Kiskeminetas Salt Works, July 29,* 1830.

W. T. SELBY,
SMITH AGNEW,
JACOB GOODING,
JOHN ECKY.

Aug. 3—w4

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

GREER'S OFFICE,
Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 14 for 1830:—
37, 1, 53, 14, 27, 9, 31, 56, 16

☞Four Prizes with three Drawn Numbers were sold, in the above class, at this office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$136,880
20825 blanks			

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to or address

DAVID GREER

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

LIFE'S PROSPECTS.

When young, we dream of ease and wealth,
And how we best may live;
We sacrifice our time and health,
But ne'er the boon receive:
Some trust their all upon the sea,
Some labor to be great—
While others will contented be
With the decrees of Fate.

But every earthly plan must fail,
Our health in toil be lost;
Our little barks may lose a sail,
And we be tempest tost!
For unless Virtue hath a part
In all our acts of life,
'Tis vain to think the human heart
Will be devoid of strife.

The only way to be secure
In this dark vale of tears,
Is to be honest—'tis a sure
Incentive against fears:
Why should we fear our fellow men,
If we are honest—kind?
If poor, Hope smiles for us again,
And we have peace of mind.

BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Pittsburgh, August, 1830.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE EAGLE.

Down from that peak superb.
The Righi's granite brow,
I looked upon the world;
No life in beast or herb,
But lay afar below,
A distant scroll unfurl'd—
A microcosmic show
Of forest, lake, and glacier high,
Mimicking rich embroidery.

And there I stood alone
Above all living things;
My heart exultingly beat,
My soul in haughty tone,
Felt borne on deathless wings
To some superior state,
From earth forever flown—
As if my mortal foot were free
To tread a bright eternity.

Vain sense of feeble man!
A thousand fathoms higher,
In the warm eye of day,
Sailing along the wild gale's van,
Swift as a star shot fire,
An eagle winged his way
After his own desire,
Along the boundless realms of light,
That to my view were infinite.

Lord of unbounded air,
His fiery eye shone down
On the cold Alps below,
Whence I surveyed him there
In his own power alone.
He knew, or seemed to know,
How vain my feelings were,
As steering through the heaven high,
He saw my mock sublimity.

I watched him on his flight,
The courier of the sky,
Now wheel ten thousand feet,
Now scale a starry height,
Now falling rapidly,
On wings than thought more fleet,
Baffle my dizzy sight,
Monarch of all the blue serene,
Where man's vain march had never been.

I found how sight had err'd,
Trying the realm of space;
I thought upon the spheres,
And how the kindly bird,
Winged but a little race
To that each orb careers
With flight unseen, unheard—
I thought how little sense can see
Where spirits' wing expatiates free.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

The *Antologia* of December last, gives an account of an excursion of Dr. Gerard to the Himalaya mountains and Tibet, for the purpose of introducing vaccination into that country. At Kunaour, in Tibet, he met with an extraordinary philologist, named Cosmos of Koros, a Transylvanian, who, in 1819, had left his native country, passed through Wallachia, Bulgaria, Romania, and from thence by sea to Egypt; from Egypt he went through Syria into Persia by way of Bagdad.—After a stay of some months at Teheran, he directed his course to the centre of Asia, and arrived at the province of Ladak in 1822. Subsequently he fixed his residence at Kunaour, in Tibet, at the monastery of Karan, where he lives on the most friendly terms with the religious lamas.—As a recompense for his extraordinary pains, he has made himself master of the language of Tibet, and been enabled to examine the libraries of the Monasteries. Under a lama of considerable acquirements, he made such progress, that he had completed, more than a year before, a grammar and dictionary of the language of the country, which he looks upon as the cradle of the human race. He found there an Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences in 44 volumes, the medical part of which alone filled five volumes. From the great number of *printed* documents preserved in the archives of the monastery, some important additions to our knowledge of history and geography may be expected. We already know that lithography had flourished from time immemorial in the principal city of Tibet, and that it had been employed in delineating in forty plates the anatomy of the various parts of the human body. It would appear, that when science and literature were banished from the plains of Hindostan by the tyranny of the Bramins, they took refuge in the barren mountains of Tibet, in which treasures unknown to the proud civilization of Europe have hitherto remained buried.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

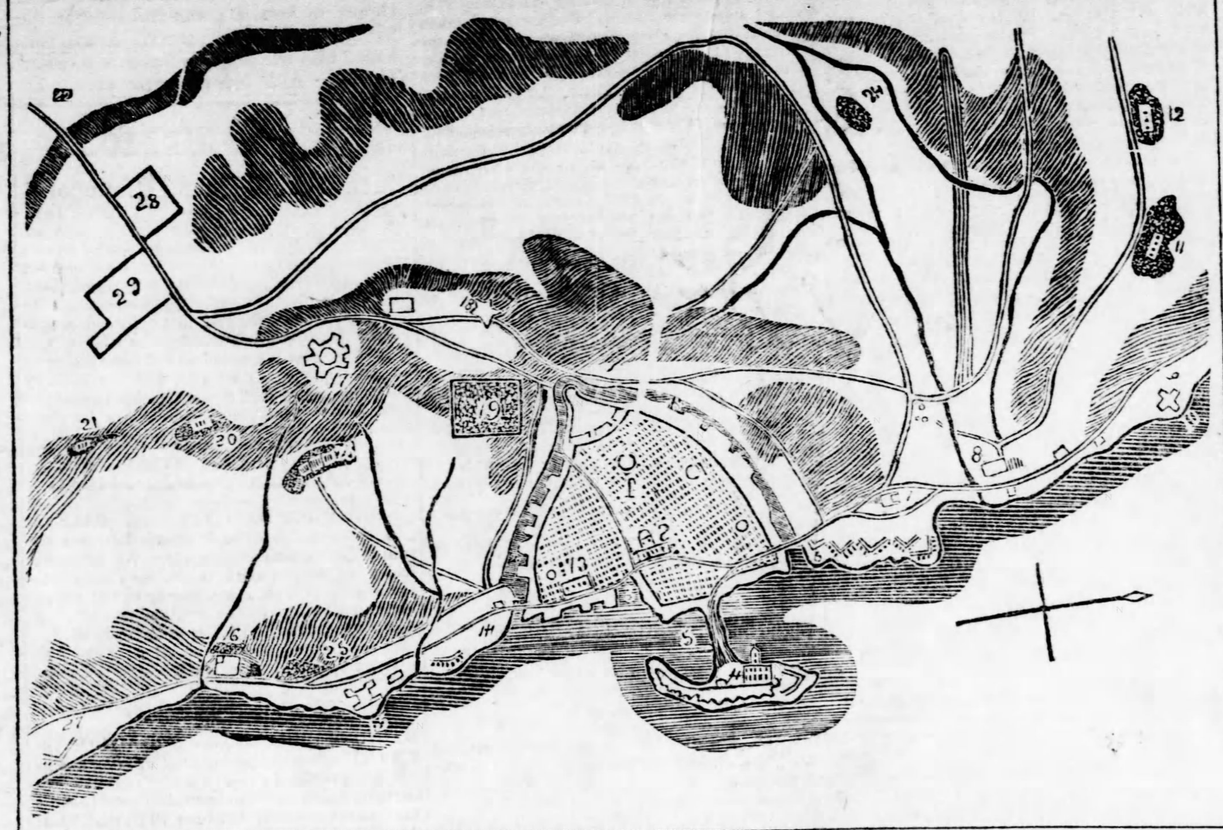
Mourning.—In Europe, the ordinary color is black, in China, it is white; in Turkey, blue or violet: in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown.—The ancient Spartan and Roman ladies mourned in white. The same color obtained formerly in Castile on the death of their princes. The last time it was used was in 1498, at the death of Prince John. Kings and Cardinals mourn in purple.

White is supposed to denote purity; yellow, that death is the end of human hopes, as the leaves when they fall, and flowers when they fade, become yellow; brown denotes the earth whither the dead return: black, the privation of light; blue expresses the happiness it is hoped the deceased enjoy; and purple or violet, sorrow on the one side and hope on the other, as being a mixture of black and blue. Among the Romans a year for mourning was ordained by law, for women who lost their husbands. In public mourning at Rome the shops were shut up, the women laid aside all their ornaments, the Senators their lacticlavian robes, and the Consuls sat on a lower seat than usual.—A remarkable victory, or other happy event, occasioned the shortening of the time of mourning.—The birth of a child, or the attainment of any remarkable honor in the family; certain feasts, in honor of the gods, or the consecration of a temple, had the same effect. After the battle of Cannæ, the Commonwealth declared that mourning should not be worn more than thirty days, that the loss might be forgotten as soon as possible.

Sir Walter Scott has undoubtedly contributed in a larger degree to the activity of the press, and the advantages, and, in fact, the advancement of the arts of printing and engraving, than any man living. We are informed that nearly thirty thousand volumes of the new edition of the Waverley Novels, Tales, and Romances, are circulated monthly; and Charles Heath has, we perceive, just put forth his first number of Illustrations of those works, engraved principally by himself, from designs by Stothard and others, of which twelve thousand copies were sold the first day.

A PLAN OF THE CITY OF ALGIERS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

(ENGRAVED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.)



REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

1. City of Algiers.
2. The Dey's Palace.
3. Dock Yard.
4. The Mole.
5. The Harbor.
6. New Fort.
7. Fort of the Twenty-four Hours.
8. Powder Manufactory and Garden belonging to the Dey.
9. Englishmen's Fort.
10. Point Pescado, or Cape Caxin.
11. English Consul's House.
12. American Consul's ditto.
13. Baths.
14. Babazonne gate and Suburbs.
15. Fort Babazonne, or Renegade's Fort.
16. Garden of the Jannissary Aga.
17. Sultan Calassi, or Emperor's Fort.
18. Star Fort in Ruins.
19. Cemetery.
20. French Consul's House.
21. Swedish Consul's Garden.
22. Roman Road leading from Torre Chica, a fortress on the point of the promontory Sidi Ferruch, which forms the Bay of that name. Algiers, it will be perceived, is on the east side of a large peninsula, the Point of which (No. 10,) is called Point Pescado or Cape Caxin. The opposite side of this Peninsula is of course washed by the Mediterranean; into which the promontory of Sidi Ferruch runs. This promontory and bay are *southwest* from Algiers; and it was here that the French landed, and took possession of Torre Chica, which is distant about *twelve miles* from the city. They will approach by the Roman road, and we have laid down the Dutch and Spanish Gardens on this road, where the action of the 24th of June was fought.
23. Powder Magazine.
24. Frank's Grove.
25. Dey's Tombs.
26. Deep Moat round the City.
27. Small Water Battery.
28. Dutch Consul's Garden.
29. Spanish Consul's Garden.

ALGIERS.

The territory of Algiers consists of the ancient Mauritania, and Tingitana, in length about six hundred miles, and in breadth about one hundred and eighty; bounded by the kingdom of Fez on the west—the ridge of Atlas and Biludelgerid on the south—Tunis on the east—and the Mediterranean on the north.

The river Malva, now called the Melooia, which marks the western boundary, is the most considerable stream in this part of Africa, and is partly navigable for small vessels; five smaller rivers intersect the country.

Besides the metropolis of Algiers, which contains a population of about one hundred thousand souls; there are several other considerable cities. The population of Constantina is estimated at no less than one hundred thousand. Oran is a large and populous town, with a tolerably good roadstead, within a few miles east of which is a fine bay, capable of receiving the largest fleets. Tremisan and Tenez, once the capitals of great and beautiful kingdoms, still exist, though in much decay. Boujeiah, a strong fortress, possesses a larger port than Algiers. Mensalquivir is a place, too, of some consequence, and likewise Shershell. The salt pits of Arzew are said to be the most extensive in the world. Elcallah is renowned for its great market, and manufactories of shawls and carpets. The wool of the neighborhood is soft and flexible, and well fitted for the manufacture of such goods. Bleeda is a populous town in the interior, and Gigeri, on the sea coast, is also a place of some commercial importance. There are various other large towns in the populous districts, many of which have rarely been visited by European travelers. It is needless to add, that these towns are but remains of prosperity, for, notwithstanding the numerous splendid cities, containing all that was beautiful in Roman art, which once adorned Mauritania, the rage of its various invaders has left but little to gratify modern curiosity.

The climate of this country is described as soft and salubrious; the seasons follow each other in the gentlest succession; the heats of the earlier autumn are excessive, but generally tempered by northerly winds. Few diseases are peculiar to the Algerine territory: it has not been visited by the plague for many years, though in the mean time raging with much violence in the neighboring island of Malta.

The mineral riches are supposed to be great, but iron and lead are the principal metals which have yet been discovered. Gold is said to exist among the mountains of Atlas: other minerals and mineral springs are numerous, and great quantities of the most beautiful corals are found on the coast. It is, however, in the fertility of the soil that the chief riches of the country exist: a happy combination of warmth and humidity gives great vigor and magnificence to the vegetable productions; wheat and Indian corn are extremely abundant, and the vines grow to a prodigious height. The olive tree is indigenous: all fruits common to the south of Europe are of the most exquisite flavor; and the oaks, in many places, grow to an immense size. The hills are covered with thyme and rosemary; and in many places there are extensive tracts thickly planted with roses, for the distillation of the famous essence so well known in Europe. The climate has at all times been highly favorable to the culture of sugar cane, which grows with great vigor, and is thought by many to be indigenous, and to have supplied the plants with which the cultivation was first established in the West Indies. The horses of Barbary have long been celebrated for their beauty and symmetry. Beasts of prey are numerous, and the desolated state of the country favors their propagation.

The Algerines, to a proverb, are a barbarous people; but, though unlettered and unlearned, they are in a state of civilization far above the negroes of the interior of the continent or the Indians of America. They are, in fact, rather a rude than a savage race. Some of their manufactures are beautiful and worthy of imitation. They dress with costly stuffs, in a better style and taste than either the Greeks or Turks, and they have that grand distinction of civilized society, an organized police, and laws, and judicature. The French have, therefore, not come to take possession of a wild country, merely on account of the soil, but to conquer a State of no inconsiderable resources—and the world is interested in their success.

The city of Algiers is built on the declivity of a large hill; and the houses rise in regular progression like the seats of an amphitheatre. The town is surrounded by a wall of 12 feet in thickness, and of 30 feet in height on the land side, and 40 feet in height towards the sea. It has a citadel, and is moreover defended by seven castles and a number of batteries. There are five barracks, five ondacas, or magazines for provisions and foreign merchandise, sixty mosques, twelve public baths, sixty-two steam baths, and six bagnios for prisoners. The buildings are white, and forming a beautiful contrast to the surrounding verdure of the country, present a strongly resplendent appearance from the sea, particularly when illuminated by the beams of the sun. The roofs are flat, and on them in the evening the inhabitants are seated, as well to enjoy the fresco, or cool air, as the brilliant extent of the Mediterranean, which, bounded only by a clear horizon, stretches on both sides to an immense distance. The scene is doubly animated if any vessels approach from the offing, or if the signal tower has announced that the arms of the Crescent have been victorious, and the winds are wafting Christian captives to the harbor. The tops of the houses are then covered with spectators; and as red and white chiefly prevail in their clothes, the uninterrupted prospect is lively beyond imagination, heightened as it is by flowers and evergreens, planted in large boxes on the terraces. The population consists of 60,000 Mahomedans, 15,000 Jews, and 2,000 Christians. Its circumference comprises a space of a geographical mile and a half, (15 to a degree,) and contains from 8 to 10,000 houses. The streets are very narrow, and the roofs of the houses approach each other so closely as to prevent the access of the sun; so that, by means of its flat roofs, it would be possible to establish a communication between the different quarters. High walls, provided with bastions and a dry ditch, run round the town. The cassaban, or citadel, crowns its narrow height, and commands the town and batteries on the sea-side in an advantageous manner.

The city of Algiers is the residence of the Dey and his Court, and has long been the chief station for the Algerine corsairs, who have braved the resentment of the strongest powers in Christendom, and filled the Mediterranean with dismay. It is extremely well defended, as may be seen by the accompanying plan, as well to resist the vengeance of nations despoiled of their property and subjects, as to guard the immense treasures resulting from a long series of successful piracies. The harbor, which is an artificial one, is small, shallow and insecure, and its entrance is encumbered with several rocks and shoals. The entrance of the port is defended by a citadel, and considerable batteries. It is formed by a mole constructed on a low strip of ground, of about 500 yards long, which connects the city with a small island on which the chief fortifications are built. On this island are the custom house, navy hall, dock yards, and sail lofts, in which the slaves work; and here they are employed in loading and unloading vessels, fitting out corsairs, &c. A guard ship is stationed at the entrance of the harbor, and several gallies, armed and manned, are near in case of an alarm, or an attempt on the part of the slaves to escape.

The city of Algiers has five gates. The Marine Gate opens to the mole; and here the slaves, every afternoon, when they have finished their work, are examined one by one, to see they convey no arms or dangerous implements from the magazines and other places where they have been working. A strong guard is always posted at this gate. This is the spot where the cruelties exercised against the slaves are most frequently witnessed. Parties are seen coming up the mole with a driver over them, carrying large casks of wine, or oil, or heavy bales slung on poles, and resting on their shoulders. In consequence of the ascent, the weight and strain rests so much on the legs, that the fibres of many of the old slaves are seen in knots and lumps about the calf.

The Babazira, or Fish Gate, so called, from its being the rendezvous of the fishing boats, is a little to the south of the above, and near it vessels are built and hove down.

The Babazon Gate is due south, and terminates the main street which intersects the city nearly from north to south. This is the gate that principally communicates with the interior of the country; and round it, without the walls, are stalls and enclosures for the camels and other beasts of burden which bring provisions, or convey away merchandise. This is also the seat of public executions. In the ramparts large tenter hooks are fixed, on which malefactors, or Christian slaves who have mutinied, are cast from the walls, and left to decay, or be devoured by the birds of prey.

The Babalouet Gate terminates the same street to the north, and opens to the best walks near the city.

The Babaxdit, or New Gate, is at the upper end of the city, leading to the Star Castle and Emperor's Fort, so called from its being commenced by Charles V. on a commanding eminence.

The houses of Algiers are built in the Spanish style, with a large paved court in the centre, round which the apartments are placed. They have only very small, high, and grated windows to the street. With the exception of the main street, the rest are so narrow that a loaded ass is an inconvenience to the passenger. They have gates at each end, which are shut and guarded at night, to prevent intercourse: only Turks or privileged persons then can pass through them, and this with a lanthorn, carried by the individual or his servant.

The city contains ten large mosques, or houses of prayer, and many more smaller ones. As no bells are used, the people are assembled by a man ascending to the turret of the mosque, and calling aloud. The slaves, when their toils of the day are over, are shut up in bagnios, or slave-prisons, under a guard. In these same places the Dey also keeps his wild beasts, such as lions and tigers, which the Beys of the interior send to him as presents. On the walls of the porticoes leading into the bagnios, are hung all kinds of instruments of punishment, as a constant memento to the miserable occupiers, of what awaits them if they are insubordinate or unruly.

The principal buildings in the place are the five *Casserias* or Barracks for the Turkish soldiers, and the Dey's palace. Each of these barracks is capable of containing 1000 men. There are three Public Schools, with several bazaars, and market places. There are also five lock up houses for the slaves, near which is a market for their sale.

The Paschalic, or Dey's Palace, has two great courts, which are surrounded with spacious galleries, supported by two rows of marble columns: its interior ornaments chiefly consist of mirrors, clocks, and carpets. There are several taverns in the city kept by Christian slaves; and these are often frequented even by the Turks and Moors. There is, however, no convenience for sleeping: so that those who enter Algiers from the country, are obliged to lodge at the house of some friend. European merchants visiting this place, hire apartments in the houses of Jews. Many public, as well as private baths, are kept to which the Algerines resort, to perform ablutions before prayer. The operation is by vapor and hot water poured on the body, whilst strongly rubbed by a slave. Without the Babalouet Gate, are numerous tombs and grave yards. The sepulchres of six Deys are there seen, who were strangled on the day of their election, and within a short time of each other. As the chief magistrate is chosen from among the soldiers, this frequently gives rise to the most bloody factions. The Turks, who are all soldiers, treat the Christians, as well as the Moorish inhabitants, in a most despotic manner.

The slaves are designated by an iron ring worn round the leg, which it is death to take off or hide Some privileged slaves, for whose persons wealthy Turks and foreign Consuls are answerable, are allowed to keep coffee houses, on paying a small sum per month. The Spaniards keep up a hospital for the relief of Christian slaves generally. It is provided with priests, who are also physicians, and render every aid in their power to the sick and distressed.

Seen from sea, Algiers has the appearance, both in shape and color, of a main-top-gallant sail stretched out upon a green field. The mountains which surround it, and a well cultivated country, covered with white buildings, amongst which there are superb structures, form, as you approach it, one of the most magnificent sights of any on the shores of the Mediterranean. Great works have been erected to fortify the maritime points by which it may be approached. On the land side Algiers is almost entirely defenceless. Cape Caxin, about three miles to the north-west of Algiers, occupies the western extremity of the road. A good road runs from Cape Caxin to the town, along the sea shore, resting on the mountains. There is nothing but craggy rocks on the coast, and no anchorage whatever. On the right the mountains present a very steep ascent; and near the town a deep ravine runs into the interior, where a great number of country houses are built on romantic sites.

In that direction all accessible points are defended by batteries mounting heavy cannon. A good road leads likewise from Algiers to the mouth of the Aratch; it winds along the shores of the sea on an agreeable coast, covered with sand, forming part of the bay. This road passes a beautiful and fertile valley, about half a mile broad, after which a chain of mountains arises, which are intersected by deep vales. The whole plain is well peopled, and produces an abundance of vegetables for the consumption of Algiers. Castles, batteries, and intrenchments, defend the coast, which presents on all sides places well calculated for effecting a disembarkation, provided the weather is favorable. From the river El-Aratch to Cape Martifou, or Temendfus, the distance is about nine miles, which comprises the whole of the Bay of Algiers. The coast on its whole extent is fine, and covered with sand. All these spots are favorable to a landing, though several castles and batteries defend the approaches. An eminence of about 30 or 40 feet in elevation rises from the beach and terminates in a plateau, forming a continuation of the valley of Metidia.

The immediate vicinity of Algiers is supposed to contain no less than 20,000 vineyards and gardens; while the beauty of its environs is by no means inferior to those of Richmond Chantilley, of Fiesole, but its effect is destroyed when we reflect on the people into whose possession so fine a country has fallen. The landscape is truly delightful, if only seen in a passing and rapid glance; but when the eye rests on it, the barrenness and aridity of many spots are disclosed, showing the contempt of its barbarous inhabitants for agriculture and cultivation, the place of which they supply by dedicating themselves to war and plunder.

The Algerine Divan is thus described:—

When I name the Divan of Algiers, let not the reader imagine any thing like the Chamber of Deputies in France, and still less a British Parliament. The people of Barbary have no idea whatever of national representation, of that balance of political power and mixed government, so tempered that it is capable of uniting liberty with order.

It may be said of the Divan, as of the council of an old sovereign, when a person having asked, "What has passed at the grand council this morning?" Another answered "What has passed? Why, three hours!" In former times, all affairs of consequence were argued and examined in this assembly, and not only the laws, but every decree of the Dey was to have its approval, previous to being put into force. But now, the Dey assembles and dissolves it according to his good pleasure and convenience! entering the hall as Bonaparte used to go in amongst the pliant legislators of St. Cloud, or as Oliver Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament. The Grand Caia, who usually represents the Dey, opens the debate, by shortly stating the object of the meeting, and then concludes, by making his proposal, that is to say, what must be acceded to: his silence is followed by casting a ferocious look round the assembly, which plainly indicates the result of nonconformity to his wishes.

The cape of Sidi el Ferruch, or of Turetta Chica, advances into the sea, and forms on either side a bay. The fleet remains at anchor on the west. At a league and a quarter to the north-east of this cape is the point of the Sidi Halif. A league further is the Cape Caxin, (Rasacconater,) which is the point the furthest from the north. At three-quarters of a league to the east of Cape Caxin, is the Mers el Dhabanne, or Port of Flies. A league and a quarter further is the Point Pescada. To the south, at the distance of a league, is the port of Algiers. From Turetta Chica to Algiers, the distance in a direct line is four leagues and a half. By following this route the Castle of the Emperor is met with; on the right and on the left the signal-posts of the Admirality, placed on the summit of Mount Boujarcah, which is at an elevation of 150 metres above the sea. It is probable that these two important points will become the object of the operations of the army.

During all the expeditions against Algiers, where land forces were employed, the disembarkation has uniformly been effected in the road to the eastward of the town. This was certainly owing to ignorance of the coast, and of the topography of the country; for it is precisely in that quarter, that all its means of defence are concentrated. It is quite clear that an army could effect a landing in the road of Sidi Feruch, without meeting any obstacles. From thence one single march would lead to the heights, which overlook and command the fort of the Emperor; and as it would not encounter there any thing else to prevent its approaching the ramparts, it could easily take the castle by storm, or with the assistance of mines.—Being once master of this position, batteries might be established on a height which commands the citadel, and which may be easily reconnoitred from the ruins of two windmills, of a cylindrical form, and from the ruins of Fort Stan, which no longer exists, owing to the apprehension of a jealous Government, which must necessarily have condemned it, since it commands the citadel, and consequently the town. After landing the army, the fleet would then show itself in the Bay, to draw off the attention of the enemy, and the town would either capitulate or be carried by storm.

From the Register of Pennsylvania.

Judge Yeates' visit to Braddock's Field.

PITTSBURGH, August 21st, 1776.

DEAR SIR.—We yesterday made a party to visit Braddock's Field. We went in a large canoe with six oars, fourteen persons in number. A platform was raised on each end, for a place to sleep, and then hoop poles bent over about four feet in height, on which blankets were stretched, to keep off sun or rain. We were well supplied with provisions and refreshments. One of our companions played delightfully on a German flute: our time did not pass heavily while we ascended the Monongahela. We arrived at the Field in about four hours; we made a hearty dinner not far from the battle ground, near a fine spring—it was wise in eating before we visited the field, for I would have had but little appetite if we had pursued a different course. When we commenced our ramble our hearts sickened, the sculls and bones of our unburried countrymen met our eyes, and we contemplated in imagination as an event but recently happened. Any person of common humanity would have experienced pain from the reflection that between five and six hundred brave men fell victims to the merciless savages.—The marks of cannon and musket balls, are still to be seen on the trees, many of the impressions are twenty feet from the ground. My indignation was greatly excited against the commander of the British army, in suffering so many brave men to perish from an obstinate adherence to European rules of war. The observations I heard Sir Francis Halket make of the disasters of that bloody day, and his filial expressions of affection to the memory of his worthy farther, Sir Peter Halket, rushed to my recollection. My feelings were heightened by the warm and glowing narration of that day's events, by Dr. Walker, who was an eye witness. He pointed out the ford where the army crossed the Monongahela (below Turtle creek 800 yds.) a finer sight could not have been beheld, the shining barrels of the muskets, the excellent order of the men, the cleanliness of their appearance, the joy depicted on every face, at being so near Fort Du Quesne, the highest object of their wishes—the music re-echoed through the mountains. How brilliant the morning—now melancholy the evening! The savages and French had hardly an idea of victory, when they made the attack. Braddock appeared almost to have courted defeat. Against every remonstrance of Sir Peter Halket, Major Washington, and others of his officers, he refused to let a man leave his rank; they fired in plattoons against no object—how very dispiriting to a gallant soldier; they were shot down in whole ranks. The enemy, observing the *infatuation* of the General, felt assured of victory, redoubled their exertions, and fired with such fatal precision as to cause our men to throw away their guns and run off in the greatest disorder. The officers in vain attempted to arrest their course—they were compelled to follow their example.—How differently did they cross the river now—without arms, order or music, the hellish yells of the Indians, and the groans and shrieks of the dying and the wounded falling upon their ears. I will not pain you by a further recital: suffice it that the enemy pursued them no farther than the ford. The dead bodies of our troops were suffered to remain a prey to wolves and crows. When the English took possession in 1758 of Fort Pitt, a party was sent out, who buried upwards of four hundred and fifty skulls. Many have since been buried, and many remain as monuments of shame. That the enemy derived any advantage from the ground I cannot believe: their real advantage consisted in their mode of fighting and the blunder of Braddock. We returned home late in the evening: the music of the flute was delightful and solemnly impressive.

What a waste of blood and treasure has this little spot cost France, England, and America. The prospects around here are most charming on the Allegheny and Monongahela, and the walks pleasant beyond description. I had often heard of the celebrated fortress of Du Quesne in my youth—what is it now? A little irregular ground, a few graves, and the fosse of the Fort are only visible. I remarked the grave of Col. Clapham.

Fort Pitt stands 100 yards from Fort Du Quesne, fronting the junction of the waters. A garrison and guard reminds me that we are still in a state of warfare. May God grant that peace may soon be restored to us, and the Liberty of our country placed beyond the arm of Tyranny to reach.

Yours, &c. J. YEATES."

Introduction of Rice into America.—Martin states, in his history of South Carolina, that the planting of Rice was commenced in this country, in the year 1693, as follows: A brig from Madagascar, on her way to England, came to anchor off Sullivan's Island. Thos. Smith going on board, received from the Captain a bag of seed Rice, with information of its culture in the East, its suitableness for food, and its incredible increase. Smith divided the seed among his friends, and an experiment being made in different soils, the success surpassed the expectation the Captain had excited. Thus, from this small beginning, accidentally occurring, arose the staple commodity of Carolina, which soon became the chief support of the colony, and the great source of its opulence.—*Raleigh Register.*

Two young Negroes are now studying theology at the University of Salamanca, with a view to return and convert their tribe to the Christian religion.

A Swede has invented a simple machine, composed of two parallel wheels, turning contrary ways, with great velocity, which, by the extreme agitation it gives to the air, produces so great a heat as to warm a room equal to a stove.

From the Buffalo Journal of July 30.

BABEL.

If any antiquarian would treat himself to a "realizing sense" of the verbal chaos which surrounded the ancient tower, we suppose he might do so by visiting this our village. Nor shall he be confined alone to languages, dialects, and tongues, but may include form, complexion, and feature,

"With hue
And garb as various as the world can show."

To commence nearest home—we have the precise and methodical gentleman of New England, bowing by rule, and talking of landscapes, science, and weather; the Pearl street shopman, with his eager look and hasty stride, zealous, only, for the news on 'change, or advice per last packet; and the southern planter—civil, warm hearted and hot headed—lavish of his purse, true to his friend, and eloquent upon horses, fox dogs, and cotton plantations. These form a group so nearly allied as to chat, ride, and dine together; and they "guess," "calculate," and "reckon," with mutual understanding and good will. Add to these the sly seekers of subscribers for rare and unheard of books, maps, and crank machines for nail or grammar manufactory—all of which belong nowhere; the weather-beaten mariners, who, having traversed every sea, now only know themselves as citizens of the world, and sailors upon the lakes; the alligator-hating Kentuckian, who has come north just to see the Yankee nation; sundry descendants of Mike Fink, Missouri Trappers, and north-west borderers, with strolling representatives of some dozen tribes of the aboriginal race, and you complete the *native* picture. But how shall we inventory the groups from beyond sea? Those of the "mother country" are multifarious. We have Shropshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Flintshire, Wiltshire, and all manner of shires. Proceeding north, we have Orkney, Caithness, Cromarty, Inverness, Argyle and Bute men and women: Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Berwick, Ayr, and Mid Lothian are here; and Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught, are all represented. We have Isle of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, Anglessea and Manx men, and the Hebrides and Shetland Islands have we also laid under contribution.

Passing hence to the adjoining continent, the varieties and the difficulty of enumeration both increase. The kingdom of the Netherlands, including the Belgick, the Luxemburg, and the Seven United Provinces, with all the smaller German States, Reus-Lobenstein, Hohenzoller-Sigmaringen, and some dozen of others, whose names we can neither speak nor spell, have sent forth their wanderers, seeking an asylum among us.

But it is from Switzerland, next to the British Islands, that the most constant and powerful stream of emigration pours in upon us. The descendants of the ancient Helvetii come not in pairs or dozens, but by hundreds, in pursuit of our wilderness lands, upon which they may sow, reap, and think with impunity. Natives of Zurich, Berne, Zug, Vesin, Vaud, and all the remaining Cantons of the land are, for aught that we know, within earshot of us, even now while we write, discussing the oddities of the Yankee nation: and we shall not cast our eye upon the street, after ending this paragraph, without its falling upon some quondam female inhabitant of the Alps, with a portion of the equipage of her trans-atlantic cabin made neatly up in a bundle and borne along upon her head.

Thus much for the people. Of complexion, every shade prevails, from the fairest, down to the copper of our western wilds, and thence to the sooty mixture of the African forests; and features are found to correspond. We have cheek bones, both high and low, noses long, short, and middling; nature's loveliest symmetry here, scamed, perhaps, with honor's scars, *a-la-mode de Napoleon*, and there the tortuous ugliness, almost, of Hottentot deformity. And the costumes! These embrace fashions for the whole year. The short velvet jackets, and we had almost said, still shorter blue cotton petticoats of the Alpine men and women, mark one extreme, and the Indian leggins, moccasins and blanket, the other—the rest we leave to milliners and tailors.

But what shall we say of the languages and tongues wherein we are daily saluted? To omit the Shires, Boroughs, Ridings, and Districts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, where our own language is "aimed at," at least, and whose people retail it here in all possible dialects, enough remains to confound and overpower the stoutest of heart. Imagine a crowd, subdivided into as many groups as would suffice for the purpose, and these all perpetrating discourse; to conduct which, let the laborers, (for such they certainly are, while thus engaged,) press into their service all the multifarious descendants of the *Teutonic, Celtic, Armorick,* and *Gaelic* tongues, with several branches of the *Latin* and ancient *Scandinavian* families, and ply them all with an industry and zeal which alone could render them serviceable, while a dozen of the Aboriginal race are expressing their surprise at the chaos before them, in all the variegated and guttural melody of the ancient Iroquois, and you have an outline of what we would describe, if we could. Were we linguists we might proceed, but we are not, and for the rest—come and see.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia,* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	une
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Georget'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT EAGLE arrived from Cincinnati on Saturday last, and will depart again this day.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. *Samuel H. Hubley*, a young and industrious carpenter of this city, while engaged on the top of a two story brick building in the borough of Allegheny, happened to place his foot upon the brick cornice, which, not being dry, gave way under his weight, and he was precipitated to the ground—by which he was so much injured as to die in about twelve hours.

THE PLAN OF ALGIERS AND ITS ENVIRONS, which we have had engraved for this day's paper, will, we trust, prove interesting to our readers. If this celebrated city should be able to present a protracted resistance to the army under Count de Bourmont, the plan which we publish, although not very sightly in its appearance, will yet give our patrons a more satisfactory understanding of the events of the siege.

The main defence of Algiers on the land side, is said to be Fort Emperor, which is indicated by figure 17 in this plan: that once taken, we would suppose the city must soon submit. This fort is said to have been commenced by Charles the Fifth, when he besieged Algiers, in 1541. At that time, Hassan Aga had but eight hundred Turks and five thousand Moors, to oppose to the Spanish army, of upwards of twenty thousand disciplined troops. The elements, however, were combined against Charles. "In less than one hour," says Robertson, "fifteen ships of war, and one hundred and forty transports, with eight thousand men, perished." It may be the hard fortune of the French army to share a similar fate, by somewhat similar means; and nothing else, we think, can save that den of pirates from a thorough purification.

It is stated that Andrew Doria, the experienced Genoese Admiral, cautioned Charles against exposing his fleet and army on the African coast at so late a season of the year, (in October;) but Charles was deaf to all counsel on the subject.—The French army, in this respect, have profited by the experience of others. In fact, the French expedition appears to have been well planned, and well arranged in every respect. On the other hand, the plan of defence, if we may judge from what has occurred, does not seem to have been well designed. The single circumstance that 400 head of cattle were suffered to remain within six miles of Sidi Feruch, on the direct route to Algiers, for nine days after the French had landed there, and finally to be taken by them, indicates a want of judicious arrangements for the defence.

We are indebted to the New York Courier and Enquirer for the copy from which the plan is taken.

THE POWER OF A NAME.—"*A rose by any other name would smell as sweet*," not so of the statesmen and patriots of our country.

A writer in Virginia suggests the name of Col. Wm. Drayton, of South Carolina, the fearless and undaunted advocate of the integrity and union of our country, as a fit candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in conjunction with Henry Clay. Although we do highly esteem this honest and fearless patriot, yet we must say, that such a nomination would, in our estimation, be injudicious.

It is true that Col. Drayton, during the late war, quit a very lucrative practice at the bar, to march to the defence of his country; yet if he were now a candidate for the high station mentioned, the cry of *Tory, Blue-Light, Hartford Convention Federalist*, would be raised by the whole pack of opponents; and such is the power of ignorance and prejudice, that the cry would be irresistible.

It is true that Col. Drayton, by his eloquence and energy of character, prevented the other members of Congress from South Carolina, from abandoning their seats, and returning home, during the session of 1828. It is true that, at the late *nullification dinner*, Col. Drayton stood up, alone, manfully, and fearlessly, for the interests of his country, and resisted, with all his eloquence and influence, the dangerous schemes of Col. Hayne, and other similar patriots—still Col. Drayton is a Federalist.

Does any reader think that we overrate the blindness and injustice of this vulgar prejudice against the name *Federalist?* To persons who think so, let us only mention the cases of Webster and Hayne. During the last session of Congress, General Hayne contended, in the Senate, that any state had a right to nullify an act of Congress whenever she thought herself aggrieved,—that is, whenever she pleased to say she was aggrieved. Mr. Webster immediately, and eloquently and irresistibly, exposed the danger and absurdity of such a doctrine: yet, for thus rendering a service to our whole country, the hue and cry of *Tory, Hartford Convention Federalist, Aristocrat*, &c. is raised against him: and even in this Birmingham of America, an old and experienced editor promised to "publish extracts form Col. Hayne's speech, to expose the *aristocratic tendency* of Mr. Webster's argument." This threat was probably made, not because that editor had examined and condemned Mr. Webster's doctrines, but because he was a *Federalist*, and his opponent a *democrat* and *Jacksonite*.

Time, however, has produced some curious occurrences in relation to the principles discussed by Messrs. Webster and Hayne. The *nullification* dinner has taken place; the abstract doctrines of Col. Hayne begin to assume shape and form; *dangerous principles* are about to blossom into *traitorous practices;* and now, throughout almost the whole country, there is an unanimous cry, that Col. Hayne's theories are wrong, dangerous, damnable, and Mr. Webster's doctrines—no, not Mr. Webster's doctrines, but doctrines similar to those urged by him, are sound constitutional law.

Nay, so decidedly is this the case, that in this very city, where an editor had promised to "publish extracts from *Col. Hayne's speech* to expose the *aristocratic tendency* of Mr. Webster's arguments," Mr. Buchanan, a leading Jacksonite, in a letter intended for publication, has lately declared, that he knows not that any Pennsylvanian has advocated the *nullification doctrines* of Col. Hayne!!!

Still, although Mr. Webster's sound, constitutional, and eloquent refutation of Col. Hayne's dangerous fallacies, receives universal acceptation and approval, yet *he* is still denounced as a Tory and Hartford Convention Federalist. Such is the beauty and justice of party prejudice!

It will be observed by the list of interments in the protestant burying ground, during the past week, that New Orleans is now as free from epidemic as it ever has been at any previous year on the 1st of August.—*Louisiana Advertiser.*

Nullification.—The Winyaw Intelligencer, published at Georgetown, in South Carolina, noticing the statement of the Richmond Enquirer, copied by us, that "no statute or edict of *nullification* will be passed in South Carolina," makes the following portentous comment upon it.—*Nat. Intel.*

"But, where did the 'Enquirer' get this information on which it can most confidently rely? Did it come from Boston, or from *Albany?* It certainly did not come from South Carolina. If certain movements of certain men, are the source of this *confidence*, the Enquirer will soon be undeceived. Individual men, we repeat, are now of little consequence in this State, and that *the event will prove.*"

In the District represented by Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, a Public Dinner was recently given to him, at which the following are the first six Regular Toasts!

1. "Liberty—the Constitution—Union." The last we hope to preserve: the second we trust to preserve: the first we *will* preserve.

2. The President's Veto—Let not Carolina pause to gather the delusive apple, lest, like Atalanta, she lose the glorious race.

3. John C. Calhoun—Ambition has not sullied the purity of his patriotism—office cannot seduce his fidelity to his native State—Carolina's gratitude rewards her spotless statesman.

4. Our native State—"Let others desert her if they can—let them deride her if they will. We shall stand or fall with Carolina."

5. The Whig Stock of South Carolina—Tho' old, yet we trust not sapless: Heaven forbid it should put forth any buddings of Toryism.

6. Resistance to the usurpation of Congress, Sanctioned by the principles, let it be conducted with the spirit of '76.

Mr. Barnwell made, upon this occasion, a speech of considerable length, the following passage of which, we ask the reader deliberately to reflect upon:

"By a law of the United States, the non-intercourse law, the President was authorized to prevent, by armed forces, the intrusion of the whites upon the Indians. Yet, when Georgia became dissatisfied, and justly so with the conduct of the Government, when she became assured that the Indian titles would never be extinguished, what was her remedy? She abrogated, she nullified the treaty; she reverted to her original sovereign right over her soil, and extended, in defiance of all treaties, of all laws, her own jurisdiction over all persons within her limits. And what was the result? Disunion? No! The tempest did rumble at a distance, but those fearless champions trembled not at its threatenings, and it passed away. Bloodshed? No? The crash of arms was heard—the toscin of violence was sounded—but Georgia's patriots were ready at their posts; their feet were planted upon her boundary; and their firm and lofty defiance achieved at once what their petitions, remonstrances and appeals, had for years attempted in vain. They triumphed! Here, then, is a precedent; here was nullification: nullification of a treaty of Congress—of a law of Congress—of the pretended law of the land. This is a precedent familiar to all. It is one on which we may confidently depend."

Utica Convention.—We learn that forty-seven counties were represented in this body, 107 delegates being present. Francis Granger, of Ontario, was nominated for Governor, on Wednesday, by an unanimous vote. Samuel Stevens, of the city of New York, received 86 votes for Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot. and John Crary, of Washington county, 17. On the second ballot Mr. Stevens received all the votes. It thus appears that these candidates will be supported by that now formidable party, which counts, and we believe not hyperbolically, one third of the voters in the state as being enlisted in its ranks. There is one great feature of their principles, in which every honest citizen will participate. They are opposed to all dictation and secret influence in political measures of every description. The people of the state generally were prepared for Mr. Granger's nomination; and he will receive a large support from those who belong to no party, and kiss the firman of no demagogue whatever.

The nomination of Alderman Stevens to the office of Lieutenant Governor, is one of great respectability. He is well known as the son of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of the Revolutionary Army, and has of late years been particularly distinguished as the able and fearless champion of the people, in the Common Council of this city, for the firmness he has displayed in breasting himself against the dictators of the Swamp and Tammany Hall. This nomination, without regard to the minor questions of masonry or anti-masonry, we consider as highly judicious, and we have no doubt it will prove highly acceptable.

The officers of the Utica Convention were:—Judge Prince, of Monroe county, President; Stukeley Ellsworth, of Otsego county, and Samuel St. John, of New York, Vice Presidents; Robert C. Nicholas, of Ontario, and David D. Spencer, of Tompkins Co. Secretaries.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

New Orleans, August 2, 1830.—Last night about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive cotton warehouses of Mr. Freret, sen., and scarcely had the fire bell sounded the alarm before the whole was discovered to be enveloped in flames, from one corner of the street to the other, simultaneously. These buildings were situated in the Fauxbourg St. Mary, forming a square, bounded by Carondelet, Perdido, Barrene and Union streets, built of brick, part of which were two stories in height. The cotton warehouses and about two thousand bales of cotton were entirely consumed. The dwelling house, fronting on Carondelet street, and out-buildings, were, by dint of perseverance on the part of the firemen and inhabitants, saved from the devouring element, although built of wood. It is computed that about twenty-three hundred bales of cotton were in the warehouse and yard at the time the fire took place, eleven hundred bales of which we understand, was the return cargo of the British ship Aurora, bilged on the Bar of the S. W. Pass a short time ago. The fire, from the rapid manner in which it was communicated, and the fact of the dwelling, although made of combustible materials, being saved, leaves no doubt but that it was the evil doing of some malicious incendiary. The destruction of property may be estimated at about 130,000 dollars—2000 bales of cotton at $80,000, and the premises $50,000. We did not learn whether the whole was insured or not.—*Louisiana Advertiser.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Memoranda.—The law prohibiting the circulation, in this State, of bills lower than the denomination of five dollars, except such as are issued by Banks *in* the State, goes into operation on the 1st of September.

On and after the 1st of January next (1831) the duty on coffee will be 2 cents per pound, instead of 5 cents, as at present. On and after 1st of Jan. 1832, it will be only 1 cent.

No reduction takes place in the duties on tea till 1st of January, 1832. The rate is then reduced, on an average, full one half.

On and after the 1st of January next, the duty on cocoa is reduced from 2 cents per pound to 1 cent.

Tea, coffee, or cocoa, by being put into the Custom-House stores, under the bond of the importer, and remaining there until there is a reduction of duties, will be subject to no higher rate of duties than if imported after the reduction had actually taken place.

On and after the 1st of January next, the duty on imported salt will be 15 cents per bushel, instead of 20 cents—until the 1st of January, 1832, when it will be further reduced to 10 cents.

On and after the 1st October next, the duty on molasses will be 5 cents per gallon, instead of 10 cents; and a drawback of 4 cents per gallon will be allowed on spirits distilled from foreign materials.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We are again pretty far in arrears with regard to European news,—our latest Paris dates being to the 4th of July, Havre to the 5th, and London, Liverpool, and Belfast to the 2d. The Liverpool packet of the 8th, and the Havre packet of the 10th, are expected daily. The former will hardly bring us any thing later from Algiers, unless by means of private expresses from Paris to London. It may, however, inform us of the dissolution of the British Parliament; a measure which it would seem, has been determined on by the new King, and approved by both Houses.

For some time past the materials of which the present parliament is composed, have given rise to loud complaints in many of the British journals, and there is no doubt that the ordonnance of dissolution will be received with general satisfaction throughout the kingdom. If the measure has been opposed by some influential members of both Houses, their opposition originated, we imagine, not so much from a dislike to the measure itself, as from a desire for the previous appointment of a Regency, to have effect in the event of King William's death before the meeting of the new Parliament.

After all these are matters of but little interest to Americans, in comparison with the fate of the Pirate City, which it would seem that nothing but the elements can save. For ourselves, we do not expect the next arrival, (unless it should be a very short one,) will bring us the news of its capture. It would be marvelous indeed, if a city which for centuries has held almost all christendom under tribute, should be taken with the loss only of 500 men; and that, after time had been given for every preparation which it was in the power of his Deyship to make.

Algiers.—Extract of a letter to the editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, dated Marseilles, June 30th, 1830.

"The public attention here is engrossed by the expedition to Algiers. The contest there has been severe, and the French loss has been great—report says between 3 and 4000 men. But the army has secured its foothold on the soil. This I believe to be one half of the battle; and without the commission of some great blunder, Algiers must fall, though the resistance will be desperate and sanguinary.

"I saw the Dey not long since, and had a very interesting conversation with him. He was perfectly informed of the amount and species of force the French were bringing against him, and was resolved to oppose them on all points. He is a lion-hearted old gentleman; and you may rely on it he will make good his assertions; but it will be all in vain. The science of the French must, I should think, crush the rude and undisciplined force he can bring into the field; and though Algiers itself may, and probably will, stand a siege, it will be of short duration in my opinion."

The Journal of Commerce says:—If we understand the movements of the French army, they have followed the direct route towards Algiers from the place of landing, which carries them several miles from the coast, and on which, at a distance of a mile from the city, is the strong position of Fort Emperor, mounting 60 or more guns. As this fort commands the town, it must necessarily be reduced, before the invaders can consider themselves masters of the city;—a business which will be likely to occupy them a number of days. Mr. Shaler informs us that there are unoccupied heights which overlook the Fort, and on these it is probable the French will establish their batteries. However, it is not worth while to waste time in speculating about a matter which will so soon be known.

Interesting Commercial News.—We learn from Wm. Vance, Esq. who left Eastport for this place on Sunday last, that on the preceding day news arrived there from St. Andrews and St. John, on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British West India ports were to be opened to the United States in September, under certain limitations and restrictions. The fact is said to have been communicated by letter from Judge Chipman, Provincial Agent in Europe, to Mr. Johnson, a merchant at St. John. The same news was received by a commercial house at St. Andrews from a respectable commercial house in London. It is added that Judge Chipman stated in his letter that he had been assured by the British Minister that the interest of the British northern and eastern Provinces would be duly protected. The character of the restrictions, which are to continue on the trade, is not given; but that these ports are to be opened in some shape or other, we think there is but little doubt.

[Judge Chipman was one of the British Commissioners on the subject of the Boundary question. We learn that the representations on that subject to the King of the Netherlands has been brought to a close, and the question finally submitted to his consideration and decision. Judge Chipman arrived in London the latter part of June from Holland, and the information in the above paragraph may have been received at St. John by the arrivals there, which are as late from England as we have here.]—*Portland Courier.*

The New Orleans (Lou.) Advertiser of the 2d inst. says:—"We learn from a passenger who arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz, in the schr. United States, Captain Craighead, that the Mexican Republic still continues in a very unsettled state, and that scenes of outrage and violence were of daily occurrence. Guerrero, with a strong body of forces, which were rapidly augmenting, was about making a descent upon the city of Mexico, and the last advices left him encamped within three leagues of that capital.

On the 4th of July, as the Dutch and English Consuls were returning from the house of the American Consul, on entering the gate of the city, they were struck from their horses with the muskets of the soldiers, although they had permission from the commanding officer on guard to enter, and the latter severely wounded. The captain, officers and crew of an American brig, were imprisoned 24 hours for having chastised a drunken impudent negro on board their vessel. It was not till several threatening letters were sent to the commandant by the American Consul, to which he refused to reply, that they were liberated."

West India Trade.—We copy the following from the St. Andrews, N. B. Herald of the 28th ult:—

"Private letters have been received here from a gentleman *holding an official situation under the British Government in the United States* stating that the writer had received positive information that the West India trade was now settled, and that the ports will not be opened to the Americans."—*Salem Register.*

The "Liberia Herald" of June 6th, contains among other things a list of Candidates for public offices, headed "Republican Nominations."—Among the candidates are several from the city of Baltimore, who are said to have acquired considerable property since their emigration. Letters from Monrovia speak in high terms of the state of the colony, and urge upon the free people the propriety of immediate emigration.—*Balt. Chron.*

The Georgian, published at Savannah, represents that city as flourishing:—a boast comes from Columbia.—South Carolina,—one of the head quarters of the Nullifiers, that the cotton trade there has greatly increased. It is not improbable that Philadelphia has lost more by the operation of the Tariff than Charleston; but our city possesses sources of prosperity, other than foreign commerce, which have been much enlarged and enriched, and have rendered her thriving the most general and secure.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The two great classes in Russia consist of "the upper" and "the lower," the former composed solely of the nobility, the latter of the merchants, bourgeois, inferior employers, ecclesiastics, hawkers, artificers, soldiers, sailors, and peasants or slaves; which according to the census of 1818, may be set down as under:—

Upper Class, - - -	225,000
Lower Class, - - -	42,636,000
Total,	42,861,000

From the **New York Observer.**

Another Revolution in the Choctaw Nation.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Mississippi to his friend in this city, dated July 21st, which states that another revolution had taken place in the Choctaw nation, and had ended in the complete prostration of the power of old Mushulatubee. The Choctaw nation is divided into three districts, called Lower Town, Six Towns, and Upper Towns. The Upper Towns form the western district. Colonel Leflеur was formerly chief of the Upper Towns, and Colonels Folson and Garland were chiefs of the two eastern districts, until at a great council, held in March last, at which a majority of the warriors of the nation were present, Colonels Folson and Garland resigned, and Colonel Leflеur was chosen chief of the whole nation. This council, it will be recollected, also voted to offer their country for sale to the United States, on certain conditions, and to remove west of the Mississippi.

The vote to sell the country excited so much dissatisfaction that Mushulatubee, (the leader of the Pagan party,) who had formerly been chief of the lower towns district, but had been deposed, availed himself of it to recover his fortunes. He placed himself at the head of his friends, and with the aid of Netockache, the leader of the Lunshas, a little Pagan clan in the Six Towns district, succeeded in obtaining a temporary ascendency in the eastern part of the nation. The followers of Mushulatubee went through the form of appointing him chief of the Lower Towns in the place of Folsom, and Netockache took the place of Garland as chief of the Six Towns.

At the time of the distribution of the annuity for the two eastern districts at the factory, Mushulatubee and Netockache surrounded the building with their men, and resolved to prevent the Christian party from receiving any part of the goods. For this purpose they stationed guards along the road, and had collected a body of 50 or 60 armed men. But what was their surprise when Colonel Leflеur suddenly appeared before them at the head of eight hundred armed warriors.—The truth is he left home with the determination of settling the controversy. He had therefore made preparation, and on his arrival near the factory, he sent to the Pagans, a "straight forward talk" and it was also "a hard talk:" "Mushulatubee must resign," and must make his decision in fifteen minutes. At the end of this period, receiving no answer, Col. L. at the head of his mounted men, proceeded towards Mushulatubee's quarter. It was now expected that there would be bloody work, but Mushulatubee had secreted himself, and Netockache coming forward, offered his hand for peace and was accepted. Col. Leflеur and Col. Folsom, themselves unarmed, but at the head of their men, then pushed their way, in company with Netockache, through the guard, towards the body of the Pagan party, who fled in all directions at their approach. Mushulatubee at length made his appearance, and finding all resistance hopeless, consented to resign, and was told not to think of the office of chief so long as Folsom or Leflеur lived.

"Every thing," says the letter, "has turned out well. Leflеur has raised himself in the esteem of thousands. He was very prudent, but determined. His cause was good. Mushulatubee and Netockache were usurpers and bitter persecutors, but Mushulatubee has sunk, and although Netockache is at present acknowledged as chief of the Kunsha, he is 'to walk straight,' or he will himself sink. Another chief will soon be elected in Folsom's district. The United States' Commissioners will probably visit the nation to treat before long. What the Chocktaws will finally do, I know not, or what troubles are before them.—One thing is pretty certain,—that they are threatened with a famine on account of a drought. Many will have no corn at all, and others only part of a crop."

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

It is well known that the African negroes bro't to this port by the officers of the United States schooner Grampus, were held by the United States' Marshal by no other authority than the verbal direction of the District Attorney; since their arrival the ruffians who tore them from the bosom of their country have made several attempts to recover possession of them. They tried to bond them but could not get any person to go their security; we wish New Orleans may never find within its bounds men base and mean enough to lend their names in support of such miscreants.

The United States Marshall was somewhat placed in jeopardy with regard to these negroes; supporting them without knowing who was to pay him—whether the United States or the Spaniards, or whether he had a right to be paid at all. An application was made to the Judge of the United States, by Alfred Hannen and John Macready, Esquires, for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the name of these negroes, for the purpose that the U. States' Court should first declare that the Africans being unjustly, illegally and oppressively dragged from their native country and their homes and their fire sides by lawless ruffians in open defiance of the laws of civilized nations and of humanity, should be declared *Freemen and entitled to their birthright* as such; secondly, that being declared Freemen they should be declared under the protection of the government of the United States, and to be disposed of as the law of the United States should direct; and thereby, that for the indemnification of the United States' Marshall these things were necessary as well as they were for the interests of the wretched Africans.

The Judge delivered his opinion in which he stated the case as it really was with great clearness and precision: He said amongst other things, that a case of this kind had scarcely ever before occurred, and that on this occasion the proper officer of the government had been applied to, and as to the future disposal of these persons, that he had no doubt the government would dispose of them to the best advantage to themselves. That the Marshall had sufficient authority to detain these Africans, as they were delivered to him by an officer of the United States' Navy. A law was passed in 1808 which prohibited the introduction of foreign negroes, and in case any should be introduced gave the different States the power to dispose of them as it seemed best to them. Louisiana had uniformly sold them; but a law had been made subsequently, taking from the states this power, and authorizing the government of the United States to send all such negroes to Africa.

Since this was the case he thought they could not obtain their liberty at present. If they were made free now by the United States Court, the state of Louisiana would seize on them in pursuance of the law passed at the last session of the legislature, compelling all free people of color who have come into this state since 1825 to leave, and they would be driven off perhaps into another state which had similar laws; thus these miserable beings would be hunted like wild beasts from one state to another. They were now protected by the United States, and their ultimate fate would depend upon the determination of the Cabinet at Washington.—*Louisiana Adv.*

Animalized Bread.—A new kind of bread, called *paine animalize*, is now manufactured in Paris. It having been found that the gelatine of bones, used for soups, was exceedingly nutritious, it was imagined that if this gelatine could be introduced into bread from potato flour, which is very much less nutritious than wheaten flour, the former would be equally pleasant, and even more nutritive than wheaten bread. The experiment has been tried with great success; and beautiful loaves of bread, made in this way, are now sold in Paris, at a much lower price than bread from wheat flower. The gelatine is so purified as to impart no unpleasant flavor; and the potato bread, thus manufactured, is as agreeable as it is wholesome. As a cheap, nutritious, and useful article of food, for the poor, the potato bread thus made is unequalled. A large quantity of the biscuit sent out with the African expedition was prepared in this manner.—*English paper.*

Cæsarian Operation.—This operation was performed a few days ago at Paris, with complete success, by M. Dubois. At the date of the last account the mother and child were living, and likely to do well.

GENERAL BOURMONT.

The subjoined notice of Gen. Bourmont, the commander of the French expedition to Algiers, is from a communication in the Boston Centinel, and proceeds from a gentleman who was formerly intimate with that General. Although no longer young, his military fame is yet to win. And even his character as a man is far from being displayed in captivating colors. He was, it seems the principal witness against the unfortunate *Ney*, the "bravest of the brave."—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

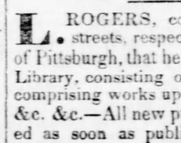
"The Military Lion of the day is the French expedition to Algiers; and as public curiosity appears to be excited to know something of the officer who has the command of an expedition, which may restore the fairest portion of Africa, to that consequence in the family of nations, which it sustained twenty centuries ago, owing to the high state of its civilization, commerce, manufactures and agriculture, we shall lay before our readers some sketches of the life and character of the Count de Bourmont, now Marshal, by a person who, twenty-four years since, knew him intimately. He is about sixty years of age, and was born in Brittany, of a noble family. His height is about five feet seven inches, of a very slight frame, but healthy and active. His complexion is light, has blue eyes, brown curly hair, his face clear red and white, and of a full oval. His features not large and rather effeminate. His whiskers thin, with very little appearance of beard, which probably contributes to his effeminate appearance. In dress, he was rather neat than showy. He was polite, conversable, and fond of company, and affected a lisp in conversation, an affection much in vogue among the Parisian fashionables. His conversation was lively and agreeable, as is generally the case with well educated Frenchmen. His knowledge was general, but not profound, being rather a talker than a thinker. He doubtless possesses courage, but appeared not to be endowed with that force and energy of character which fits men for great and daring actions; nor did he appear to be gifted with that quick penetration, nice discernment and rapidity of combination so necessary to form an able commander. At the commencement of the French Revolution he took side with the Royal party, and was an officer in the army of La Vendee. When that army was beaten and the Royalist party quelled, his patrimonial estate was confiscated, and he retired to a distant estate of his wife's which was spared, and where he privately lived for several years, as he himself stated. In the latter part of 1804 or the beginning of 1805 he came to Lisbon, and it was given out that he was obliged to flee from France in consequence of being implicated in Moreau's conspiracy. Madame de Bourmont, who was a very agreeable and lady-like woman, came out to him with her four children about two years afterwards. When General Junot took possession of Portugal in the autumn of 1807, the Count immediately associated with the officers, and was daily at the General's palace, which led to a belief that he was one of the secret agents of the French Government, and that the report of his having come to Portugal in consequence of being concerned in Moreau's conspiracy was a mere blind, the more effectually to hide his real character. At the battle of Cintra, called by the English the battle of Vimiera, he was Aide de Camp to Junot, was included as an officer in the capitulation of the French Army, and he and his family embarked for France with it. Napoleon, it appeared, subsequently appointed him to some inferior command in the French Army, and it was *he* that, just before the battle of Waterloo, with two or three other officers, *deserted to the British, and communicated the force and position of the French Army. He was also the principal witness against Marshal Ney.*"

Mr. Brunel, an Englishman, has invented several machines to save labor in making shoes, one of which seems to us to be obviously useful. The labor required for hammering the soles and heels is almost entirely saved. The leather for these purposes is compressed by being run between small brass rollers turned by a crank. The pressure can be made much or little as the case may require.

The celebrated Dr. Gatgert, of Stockholm, is at present at St. Petersburgh, where he has invented fire-balloons, which rise to a certain height and there join and discharge their rockets one against the other. This novel exhibition attracts immense crowds.

A Prince of Bourbon imagined himself to be dead, and refused to eat. To prevent his dying of starvation, ten persons were introduced to him in the character of illustrious dead like himself, and they invited him, after some conversation respecting the world of shades, to dine with another distinguished but deceased person. Marshal Turenne. The Prince accepted the polite invitation, and made a very hearty dinner. Every day, whilst this fancy prevailed, it was necessary to invite him to the table of some ghost of rank and reputation; yet, in the other common affairs of life, the Prince was not incapacitated from attending to his own interests.—*Conolly's Indications of Insanity.*

The New and Light Draught Steam Boat,

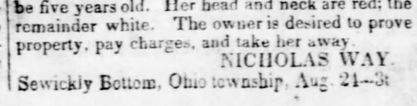


EAGLE,

GREER, Master,

Will leave, for Cincinnati, THIS DAY, (Tuesday.) For passage apply on board. Pittsburgh, Aug. 24—1t.

Sale of Improved Durham SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.



HAVING obtained, from the recent sales at Powelton, a change of Breeding Stock, I will offer at Public Sale, at my farm, 1½ mile north of Greensburgh, on *Wednesday, the 22d of September next*, my full blooded Bull, SULTAN.—He will be four years old on the 27th of December next, and is a very large and beautiful animal.

Also, Seven half blooded Bull Calves, of various ages, from 1 to ten months, the produce of Sultan, and of cows distinguished for their fine milking properties.

Also, Several fine Cows with calf to Sultan, and a YOUNG BULL, nearly full blooded, the produce of a remarkable Heifer.

Also, Two blooded BREEDING MARES, by Davidson's *Godolphin*, one of which is in foal to the thoro' bred horse *Napoleon*. They are both desirable animals.

The pedigrees of each will be given in full on the day of sale. F. J. COPE.

August 24, 1830—w5t$2½

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

☞ *FRANKLIN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.*

L. ROGERS, corner of Grant and Fourth streets, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has established a Circulating Library, consisting of upwards of 1000 volumes, comprising works upon History, Travels, Novels, &c. &c.—All new publications constantly received as soon as published. For terms apply as above. August 24—3*

STRAY COW.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Ohio township, on or about the 24th ult. a Stray Cow, supposed to be five years old. Her head and neck are red; the remainder white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NICHOLAS WAY.

Sewickly Bottom, Ohio township, Aug. 21—3t

WANTED, a few thousand dollars of the Westmoreland Bank, at Greensburgh, at 40 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 24, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has this day taken his brother Edmond Greer into partnership, and that the business, in future, will be conducted in the name of John & Edmond Greer.

JOHN F. GREER.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1830

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines, Salt Pans, and Boilers of every description. All orders will be gratefully received, and meet with prompt attention.

JOHN F. GREER.
EDMOND GREER

Grant street, near the Basin.
August 24, 1830—1t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Sours, Spence & Kingsland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Sours & Kingsland.—*August* 20, 1830.

JACOB SOURS,
JAMES SPENCE,
JAMES KINGSLAND

N. B. The caution lately inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette, by order of the subscribers, was not intended to injure the character of Mr. Spence. We are fully satisfied, after deliberate examination, that Mr. Spence had no intention to defraud the firm. The publication was ordered in a hasty moment. SOURS & KINGSLAND.

August 24—3t.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOKS,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening.* March 26—w6mo.

E. W. WITHINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, No. 44 FOURTH STREET, under Lambdin's Museum. Aug. 20.

HERR CLINE'S DANCE.—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, *Herr Cline's Dance*, with variations for the Piano Forte. Also, *The Washing Day*, &c. August 20.—2t.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

KAY'S New Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY. A New and improved Edition of a Theological Dictionary, by the Rev. Charles Buck.

The present is a "New American, from the latest London Edition." Revised, and improved by the addition of many new articles—with an appendix containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and of the Associated Methodists:

Just received and for sale by.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

August 20.—3t.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers, having Removed from their Old Stand, No. 158, to their New (Marble Front) Store, No. 152 Market street, Philadelphia, three doors below, inform their friends and customers, and merchants from the west in general, that they will at all times keep an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

J. N. & L. DICKSON.

Philadelphia, August 5. (A 13—6w.)

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

August 3, 1830.—tf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips.	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart.	John Heru.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8. 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 29, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15, E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock sites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within five miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber, interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donations, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAM'L. LEWIS, } *Comm'rs.*

Office of Board of Comm'rs of W. and E. Canal, Treaty Ground, Ind'a. [June 18—w3m]

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, }
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf. }

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.

April 27, 1830.—tf

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary* —Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1v

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 14.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Benis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT.
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, Crown, Medium, Imperial, Blue and White TEA PAPER, Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS, } PRINTING, WRITING, WRAPPING,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—tf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE: *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds.

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the W